

ca - East
(Nyasaland)



GENERAL INFORMATION
AS TO THE
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

ISSUED BY THE
OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OFFICE.

59, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Office Hours, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

General Description and Area.

The Nyasaland Protectorate lies approximately between latitude S. 9°45' and 17°15' and between longitude E. 33° and 36°. It is about 250 miles in length and from 50 to 100 miles in width, having an area of about 39,801 sq. miles. It is bounded on the east by Lake Nyasa and by Portuguese territory; on the west by North-eastern Rhodesia and Portuguese territory; on the north by late German territory, and on the south by Portuguese territory.

Population.

The native population of the Protectorate was estimated in 1918 at 1,239,117. The number of European males is about 539, and of females 234. Of the Europeans 276 are at Blantyre, 128 at Zomba, and 37 at Fort Johnston. There are 391 Asiatics in the country.

Administrative Divisions.

The Protectorate is divided into 15 districts, namely:—Lower Shire, Ruvo, West Shire, Mlanje, Blantyre, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa, Lilongwe, Doum, Dedza, Mombera, Marimba, West Nyasa and North Nyasa. Each district has a headquarters station and generally one or more sub-stations. The headquarters are under the charge of a Resident, and the sub-stations of Assistant Residents. The Governor of the Protectorate lives at Zomba, which is the administrative capital of the Protectorate, and where are established the various Government offices and departments. Zomba is also the headquarters of the military force stationed in the Protectorate.

Climate.

There may be said to be two climates in the Protectorate: one of the Shire Valley and Lake Nyasa, the other of the rest of the country which lies at a much higher elevation.

The former has a temperature which is moderate during the six cooler months of the year, but before the rains it sometimes reaches as high as 120° in the shade, and a rainfall not exceeding as a rule 35 inches; the latter has a fairly pleasant climate, the thermometer ranging from a maximum of about 96° or 97° in the hottest months to a minimum of about 40° during the coldest portion of the dry season, the annual rainfall in the Shire Highlands varying from about 40 to 100 inches.

Rainfall.—The seasons may conveniently be divided into the Rainy and the Dry; the former commences at the end of November and finishes at the end of March, the heaviest rainfall being in the months of January and February; the latter embraces the remaining and cool portions of the year. The weather is hot at the setting in and close of the rainy season.

There are some parts of the Protectorate, however, for example, the Nyika Plateau, where the thermometer descends far lower than 40° during the cold weather and where frost is frequently experienced at night.

Suitability for Europeans.—The climate of the Protectorate cannot be said to be a healthy one for Europeans. A certain amount of malarial fever must be expected. The most dangerous fever is that known as "Blackwater" fever, the other forms not being, as a rule, dangerous. Very little is known as to the actual cause of Blackwater fever, and there does not appear to be, as yet, any general recognised method of treatment. It does not seem to occur so frequently in Nyasaland (bearing in mind the increase in European population) as it used to in earlier days, nor is the mortality so great as formerly. But for the various kinds of malarial fever Nyasaland might be said to be a healthy country. European children seem to thrive fairly well in the highlands, but experience clearly shows that they should be removed to a temperate climate after they have reached the age of three or four years. They are quite as much subject to malarial fever as adults. European women appear to stand the climate somewhat better than men, probably owing in a large measure to their leading a less exposed life.

Health Precautions.—Care should be taken to avoid chills, and exposure of the head and spine to the direct sun's rays. Mosquito nets should always be used. Drinking water should be boiled and filtered.

Medical Staff, Hospitals &c.—The medical staff of the Protectorate consists of twelve doctors and five nurses. Medical officers are stationed at the following centres:—Port Herald, Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston, and other places as necessity requires. There are three Government European hospitals, at Blantyre, Zomba, and Fort Johnston. Each of these is provided with a Medical Officer and nurse. Most of the Missions in the country have medical men, who carry on a large amount of medical work among the natives. The Church of Scotland Mission has a well-organised native hospital at Blantyre.

Prospects for Settlers.

Before setting up any particular business or embarking on an enterprise, it would of course be indispensable either to

make a personal visit, in which something could be learnt of the country, or at least to send a trustworthy representative to select the most suitable sites for farms or plantations. All facilities will be given by the local officials, but they cannot undertake to select sites.

The primary development of the country is entirely dependent upon the progress of Agriculture, and the magnitude of this progress will materially affect the sphere of employment for other trades or professions.

Although many examples may be found of planters who have successfully developed estates on a very meagre capital, it is inexpedient for anyone to invest in agriculture in the Protectorate at the present time unless possessed of a minimum capital of £2,000 to £3,000, according to the agricultural objects in view, exclusive of cost of journey and expenses incidental to a visit and some months of inspection before commencing operations. This necessity for a larger capital is due to the increase of settlement which has taken place in recent years, and to the decided increase in cost of land and labour, which has resulted therefrom.

The increase in cost of labour and its increasing scarcity due to the number engaged in native agriculture, and to increase of area cultivated by Europeans are likely to compel the planting community to adopt mechanical cultivation, manufacture, and transport wherever possible; and therefore in the future a considerable portion of the settler's original capital will have to be invested in implements and cattle or tractors, whereas in the past nearly all cultivation, manufacture, and transport was carried on by raw labour.

The principal crops are shown in outline in Appendix A., and fuller particulars can be obtained in "The Handbook of Nyasaland." Bulletins and Reports of the Department of Agriculture are generally available for distribution, and may also be consulted at the Imperial Institute, where typical samples of most of the crops are exhibited. Cotton and tobacco are the most important crops of the Protectorate. It is, however, always advisable to take up one or more of the lesser crops, which frequently serve to tide a planter over a season that may be somewhat disastrous to the chief crop, and it is often possible to concentrate labour on a subsidiary crop at a season when it would otherwise be idle owing to little work being necessary in connection with the chief crop.

Difficulty appears to be encountered by young men desirous of commencing planting operations in Nyasaland in obtaining some degree of preliminary instruction in local methods of cultivation.

Owing no doubt to the present prosperous position of agriculture in this Protectorate planters do not apparently find it worth their while to undertake the training of newcomers who are desirous of opening up plantations. It is clearly

undesirable that suitable men with capital should be deterred from taking advantage of the openings which still exist in the Protectorate, and therefore the Director of Agriculture has been instructed to place at the disposal of such persons for the purpose of studying local methods, the experimental plots and gardens under his control at or near Zomba, where suitable hotel accommodation is available. Although an effort will be made to impart a limited amount of personal instruction, it must be understood that nothing can be promised beyond the fact that agricultural students will be allowed the same facilities regarding access to Government experimental gardens as are now extended to established planters and that they will have, equally with the latter, the benefit of such general advice and assistance as the Director of Agriculture, having regard to his official duties, can properly bestow.

Any young man interested in planting and of average intelligence should be able by observation and study on these farms to acquire some practical knowledge of planting.

Professional Men, &c.—There are a few openings for professional men in the Protectorate. A certain number of skilled artisans, such as carpenters and mechanics, can occasionally find work at fair wages, but the market for skilled labour would be quickly flooded, and artisans should not go out without assured employment being secured beforehand. There are no openings for clerks. It may, in fact, be said that it is quite useless for artisan or other similar emigrants to go to the Protectorate to seek for work.

Openings for officials under Government or otherwise are very few, and when they do occur are filled through the Colonial Office.

Native Labour.

Unskilled.—Native labour at the present time is fairly plentiful, and costs, including wages and food, about 6s. to 10s. a month (unskilled). Large numbers of labourers annually leave their homes in the districts lying to the west of Lake Nyasa and make their way overland to the Shire Highlands in search of work on the plantations, and in the transport of merchandise. A certain amount of labour also leaves the Protectorate annually in search of work in Southern Rhodesia. During November, December, January, and February labour is somewhat scarce, as natives are then working in their food gardens, and consequently a higher wage must be given at that period to obtain labour for plantations.

Skilled.—Fairly skilled native labour such as carpenters, masons, and brickmakers can be obtained readily in the Shire Highlands. The wages paid to such men vary from 10s.

to 30s. a month, or for specially good men, as high as 40s. a month. These native skilled labourers, except in very exceptional instances, do not in industry or in neatness of work approach the average European workman, but they are quick to learn, and, under supervision, are extremely useful. Ordinary house furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, sideboards, bedsteads, and so on, is now made by native carpenters.

Domestic Servants.—The Nyasaland native makes a good domestic servant. A fairly good native cook can be obtained for 10s. to £1 per month. The wages of house servants vary from 5s. to £1 per month, depending on the class of employment. No difficulty is found in engaging servants, but intending employers are warned against engaging native servants not in possession of employment registers.

Products.

For detailed information regarding the products of the Nyasaland Protectorate see Appendix A.

Minerals.

There is no doubt that the Protectorate is rich in minerals. Iron exists throughout the country, and some of the deposits are of excellent quality. Coal is found in the North Nyasa district not far from the shores of Lake Nyasa, and in the West Shire district in the south of the Protectorate (at no great distance from the Shire River). Plumbago is found in various localities right through the Protectorate from south to north, the largest deposits being in the West Nyasa and North Nyasa districts; the quality has been pronounced by experts to be good. Iron ore is smelted by native smiths in certain parts of Nyasaland, but the description used by them for this purpose is mostly bog ore of poor quality, as they are unable with the appliances at their disposal to deal with the rich hematite ores which are plentiful in many localities. Gold exists in various parts of the Protectorate, but has not yet been discovered in paying quantities. Garnets, of poor quality, have been collected from the Central Angoniland and other districts, but no other precious stones are as yet known to exist. Mica exists in the Upper Shire and South Nyasa Districts and appears in scattered surface deposits. Asbestos is found in the Protectorate and a limited quantity has been exported. Limestone, although not well distributed throughout the country, is found in large quantities in portions of the Upper Shire district. The island of Chisi, in Lake Shirwa, has an extensive deposit of Iceland spar, which is used for making lime at Zomba. Some fine specimens of rock crystal found in Marimba have been well reported upon by home experts for optical purposes.

The districts which seem to offer the most promising fields for prospecting, in addition to the above, are Angoniland, Marimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa, and Upper Shire.

Miner's Licence.—According to the Mining Regulations of the Protectorate a prospector's licence costs £1 for six months.

Timber.

Throughout the Protectorate there are large tracts of well-timbered land, but forests containing timber of large dimensions are few, being confined chiefly to the mountain valleys and ravines. On the plains, trees of large dimensions are commonly met with on the banks of streams and rivers. There is a good variety of excellent hardwoods—largely used for local purposes—of which the most important is the Moawa, or African mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), a tree often attaining enormous dimensions and producing excellent timber for furniture and building purposes. Of softwoods the most valuable is the Mlanje Cypress (*Widdringtonia Whytei*) yielding a timber of excellent quality which is easily worked, durable and impervious to white ants. This cypress is found only on the higher slopes and plateaux of the Mlanje mountain. The timber is used extensively in Nyasaland for building and other purposes.

Insects.—Insect pests are somewhat troublesome, especially the mosquito and the white ant, the latter proving destructive to almost all kinds of wood. Jiggers are found throughout the Protectorate, but do not cause any great inconvenience if care is taken to extract them in good time. Tsetse flies are found in certain localities up to an altitude of 3,000 feet.

Cost of Living.

Articles of Food.—Imported goods and groceries are subject to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* Customs duty, and owing to the high freight rates are very much more expensive than in Europe. Fresh foodstuffs, on the other hand, are in most cases cheaper.

The cost of living in Zomba can be roughly estimated from the following list:—

Bacon, local	...	...	per lb., 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Baking Powder	...	...	,, ,, tin, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.
Beef, fresh	...	...	,, ,, 8d. to 1s.
Bovril	...	...	2 oz. bottle, 1s. 9d.
Bread	...	...	per loaf of 18 oz., 9d.
Butter (fresh)	...	...	,, lb., 2s. 6d.
Cheese	...	...	,, tin, from 1s. 6d.
Cocoa	...	...	,, ½-lb. tin, 2s. 6d.
Coffee, local (ground)	...	,, 1 ,, ,,	1s. 3d.
,, ,, green	...	,, 1 ,, ,,	8d.

Corn flour	per 1 lb.	1s.
Corned beef... ..	„ 1 „	1s 3d.
Eggs, native, very small, for 36,	1s.	
Fowls (native) each ...	4d. to 8d.	
Flour	per 56 lb. bag,	17s. 6d.
Fruit in syrup	„ tin,	1s. to 2s.
Jams	„ 1 lb. tin,	10d.
Lard	„ 2 „ „	2s. 3d.
Milk (fresh)	„ pint,	3d. to 4d.
Mutton	„ lb.,	8d. to 10d.
Potatoes	„ bushel,	1s.
Salt	„ lb.,	2d.
„ (table)	„ tin,	1s. 3d.
Sardines	„ „	6d. to 8d.
Soap, household	„ box of 6 bars,	6s. to 9s.
Sugar	„ lb.,	4½d.
Syrup	„ 2 lb. tin,	1s. 3d.
Tea	„ lb.,	from 2s. to 3s.
Tongues	„ 1 lb. tin,	2s.
Vegetables—		
Cabbages	each,	3d.
Lettuce	„	1d.
Cauliflowers	„	3d.
Tomatoes	for six large,	1d.
Carrots	bundle,	3d.

These are pre-war prices. At present the cost of imported provisions is 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. dearer, and of local products about 50 per cent. more. A gradual approach to pre-war prices is however anticipated as supplies become more plentiful and ocean freights are lowered.

Laundry.—Washing is done by native “dhobis” who are engaged on a monthly wage varying from 10s. to 20s. The Church of Scotland Mission has laundries at Blantyre and Domasi (near Zomba) where articles are washed at moderate rates.

Provisions.—Native mutton can be obtained in some districts, the sheep being of the fat-tailed species; it cannot be considered to approach European mutton in quality. Fowls, eggs, and native vegetables can be procured at cheap prices; milk, in districts where cattle are kept by natives, can also be procured. Milk and butter can be purchased in the principal townships of the Protectorate. In the Shire Highlands natives grow potatoes and other vegetables for sale to Europeans.

European Stores.—There are a number of good stores in the country where most articles of ordinary consumption by Europeans and natives can be procured. Prices are as a rule about 70 per cent. above the cost in England.

Firewood.—Firewood for domestic purposes can be obtained from Crown Forests under a licence which costs 5s. per month or 12s. per quarter for each household and which entitles the licensee to obtain a daily load of firewood not exceeding 120 lbs. in weight from the locality detailed in the licence.

Hotels.—Hotels and boarding houses at present exist at Chinde, Limbe, Blantyre and Zomba. In addition to these there are several "Rest Houses," where accommodation and a limited supply of provisions can be obtained. The cost of board and lodging varies from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per day.

Shipping.

(a) *Free Passages within the Empire.*

His Majesty's Government have decided that on and after the 8th April, 1919, ex-service men, viz., officers and men of the Royal Navy, the British Army (excluding Dominion and Colonial Forces) or the Royal Air Force, who have served in the present war and who wish to settle within the Empire overseas, may obtain free third-class passages at the lowest Government rate for themselves and their dependants to the nearest convenient port to their destination, provided that they are approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the Oversea Governments or are going to assured employment, and are otherwise acceptable to the Government of the territory to which they desire to go. This privilege will also be extended to the widows and dependants of ex-service men as defined above, provided that they are entitled to draw pension from Imperial Funds under the terms of the Pensions Warrant.

Free passages on the same conditions will be granted to ex-service women who enrolled for whole-time service for not less than six months in a corps under the direction of a British Government Department.

Applications for free passages may be sent in at any time up to the end of December, 1920, or within one year of the date of release from service, whichever date is the latest.

Ex-service officers and men need, therefore, be in no hurry to put in their applications, and they should in their own interests make sure, before applying, that openings are not available at home. Forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Oversea Settlement Office, 59, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, or from any Employment Exchange, or District Office of the Appointments Department, or, in the case of ex-service women, from Corps Headquarters. The names of applicants will be recorded at the Oversea Settlement Office.

Passports.—Arrangements are being made to provide approved applicants with a document which will take the place of a passport.

(b) *Passages and Landing Agents.*

Nyasaland can be reached by—

Any British line running from Europe to Durban, Delagoa Bay or Beira, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope;

The Union-Castle Service from England and Mediterranean ports *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Passengers travelling *viâ* the Cape require generally to tranship at Durban, Delagoa Bay or Beira into a steamer of either the Union-Castle line's eastern service or the Portuguese line (Empreza Nacional). The time occupied from England to Chinde overland to a Mediterranean port and thence *viâ* the Suez Canal is 31 days, or all sea *viâ* the Straits of Gibraltar and Suez, 37 days. By the Cape route the length of time depends upon the period which passengers have to wait for connecting steamers, but the Union-Castle line maintains a monthly connection at Durban with their mail steamers, which occupies 29 days.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels and as to fares, which are liable to frequent change, are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained on application to the various shipping companies or their agents.

The Local Agents of the various Shipping Companies are as follows:—

Union-Castle line and Rennie line.—African Lakes Corporation, at Chinde and Blantyre.

The following are the principal local firms which act as landing, shipping, and forwarding agents:—

The African Lakes Corporation, Limited.—Chinde, Blantyre, Zomba, etc. Head Office: 14, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

The British Central Africa Company, Limited.—Chinde, Blantyre, Zomba, etc. Head Office: Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

Internal Communications.

From Chinde, passengers to the protectorate proceed by stern-wheel steamer up the Zambesi River to Chindio, a few miles above its junction with the Shire River, and thence by railway to Limbe (169 miles) and Blantyre (173 miles).

Passengers for Zomba and up-country leave the railway at Limbe. From Blantyre and Limbe a macadamized road, suitable for motor and wagon traffic, with limiting gradients of 1 in 15, runs in a northerly direction to Zomba.

From Zomba northwards, a wagon road (earth surface) runs to Liwonde on the Upper Shire River, branching at Liwonde to Fort Johnston on Lake Nyasa on the one hand and to Angoniland and the Lake Districts on the other. This latter forms a main trunk road through to the north of the Protectorate, with various branch roads.

North of Liwonde, the roads are not very suitable for heavy wagon-traffic on account of the softness of the earth surface, so that transport over these roads is mostly by carriers. In the dry season the roads are generally excellent for motor cycles, of which large numbers are now in use in the country.

There is a macadamized road from Luchenza on the Shire Highlands Railway to Mlanje. This road is 27 miles in length, and is principally for the benefit of the Tea Estates on the south side of Mlanje Mountain.

On Lake Nyasa there are several steamers. Of these, two are Government vessels, the largest, the "Guendolen," being of 350 tons displacement. The trading steamers make regular voyages round the lake. The African Lakes Corporation have one steamer.

Fares and Freights.

Fares and freights within the Protectorate, at present, are approximately as follows:—

From	To	Freight per ton.		Passages with Food. 1st Class.	
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chinde ...	Chindio ...	1 15 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
" ...	Port Herald ...	2 15 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
" ...	Chiromo ...	3 10 0	2 15 0	6 10 0	4 10 0
" ...	Mlange Road ...	4 9 3	3 14 3	7 4 1	4 19 11
" ...	Luchenza ...	4 19 2	4 4 2	7 7 10	5 3 8
" ...	Mikalongwe ...	5 6 9	4 11 9	7 10 9	5 6 7
" ...	Limbe ...	5 4 11	4 19 11	7 13 10	5 9 8
" ...	Blantyre ...	5 18 5	5 3 5	7 15 2	5 11 0
Blantyre or Limbe	Zomba ...	*6 13 4	*6 13 4	*4 0 0	*4 0 0
Zomba ...	Liwonde ...	*5 6 8	*5 6 8	*3 4 0	*3 4 0
" ...	Fort Johnston ...	*13 6 8	*13 6 8	*8 0 0	*8 0 0
Fort Johnston...	Domira Bay ...	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
" ...	Kota-Kota ...	3 0 0	1 15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
" ...	Bandawe ...	4 0 0	2 10 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
" ...	Likoma ...	4 0 0	2 10 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
" ...	Nkata ...	4 0 0	2 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
" ...	Florence Bay ...	6 0 0	3 5 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
" ...	Vira ...	6 0 0	3 10 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
" ...	Karonga ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
" ...	Old Langentry ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
" ...	Mwaya... ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
" ...	Wiedhappen ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

* By motor vehicles usual charge for freight 3s. 4d. per ton mile. Passengers, 2s. per mile per passenger. Native carriers are half as cheap again when available, but the supply for this form of transport is not always obtainable.

**The Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, and
the Central Africa Railway.**

Stations, Mileage and Railway Fares.

These railways connect Port Herald on the Shire River and Chindio on the Zambesi with Blantyre, the chief commercial centre. The following schedule gives the stations, mileage and fares from Port Herald and Chindio:—

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.			Return, 1st Class.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Chindio } Port Herald }	60	1 0 4	0 10 2	0 2 7	Chindio, Blantyre or Limbe £2 18s. Port Herald, Blantyre or Limbe £2 5s.
Chiromo ...	90	1 10 4	0 13 11	0 3 10	
Mlanje Road	122	2 1 4	0 7 11	0 5 3	
Luchenza ...	140	2 7 0	1 0 2	0 5 11	
Mikalongwe	153	2 11 4	1 1 10	0 6 6	
Limbe ...	167	2 16 0	1 3 7	0 7 1	
Blantyre ...	173	2 18 0	1 4 4	0 7 4	

The journey from Chindio to Blantyre usually occupies about 12 hours, including stops at all stations. The seats of the carriages are convertible into sleeping bunks, but bedding is not supplied by the Railway Company.

Each passenger is entitled to the following quantities of free baggage; any excess being charged for at the scheduled baggage rates for each 7 lbs. or fraction thereof:—

1st Class	...	...	...	...	112 lbs.
2nd „	...	...	...	...	56 „
3rd „	...	...	...	...	28 „

Parcels and Baggage.

Station from or to	Dis- tance in Miles.	Blan- tyre.	Lim- be.	Mika- long- we.	Lu- chen- za.	Mlanje Road.	Chiro- mo.	Port Herald.	Chind.
Blantyre ...	—	—	2d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.
Limbe ...	6	2d.	—	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.
Mikalongwe	20	2d.	2d.	—	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	7d.
Luchenza	33	3d.	3d.	2d.	—	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.
Mlanje Road	51	4d.	4d.	3d.	2d.	—	2d.	3d.	5d.
Chiromo ...	83	5d.	5d.	4d.	3d.	2d.	—	2d.	4d.
Port Herald	113	6d.	6d.	5d.	4d.	3d.	2d.	—	2d.
Chindio ...	173	8d.	8d.	7d.	5d.	5d.	4d.	2d.	—

The above Rates are applicable per 7 lbs. or fraction.
Minimum charge for Parcels—One Shilling.

Goods Rates.

The following schedule gives the rates on imported goods and general Merchandise, also mica for export per ton.

—	Port Herald.	Chiro- mo.	Mlanje Road.	Ly- chenza.	Mika- longwe.	Limbe.	Blan- tyre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chindio... ..	1 0 0	1 15 0	2 14 3	3 4 2	3 11 9	3 19 11	4 3 5
Port Herald ...	—	0 15 0	1 14 3	2 4 2	2 11 9	2 19 11	3 3 5
Chiromo	0 15 0	—	0 19 3	1 9 2	1 16 9	2 4 11	2 8 5
Mlanje Road ...	1 14 3	0 19 3	—	0 15 11	1 3 6	1 11 8	1 15 2
Luchenza	2 4 2	1 9 2	2 0 15	11 —	0 13 7	1 1 9	1 5 3
Mikalongwe ...	2 11 9	1 16 9	1 3 6	0 13 7	—	0 14 2	2 0 17
Limbe	2 19 11	2 4 11	1 11 8	1 1 9	0 14 2	—	0 9 6
Blantyre	3 3 5	2 8 5	1 15 2	1 5 3	0 17 8	0 9 6	—

The above rates are applicable by weight or measurement at Company's option, and are divisible in fractions of 28 lbs. Minimum charge—One shilling. Minimum freight—One cwt.

Special Reduced Rates for Products for Export.—There are special reduced rates for cotton in bales, chillies, coffee beans, fibre, tea, wax, and tobacco for export.

Special Rates for Grains, Seeds, etc.—Downward traffic in maize, maize flour, mapira grain, ground-nuts, oil seeds, seed cotton, and Kota-Kota rice is subject to special reduced rates.

Further particulars of the Railway Goods and Coaching Tariffs can be obtained on application to the Traffic Superintendent, Limbe.

Clothing and Outfit.

It is a mistake for a settler coming to Nyasaland to bring with him too much in the way of outfit. Most things required in the country can be bought locally at moderate prices, and it is advisable for settlers to obtain a thorough knowledge of what they require before ordering goods in England. Intending settlers would be well advised to purchase "The Handbook of Nyasaland," which can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4 (price 3s. 0d.), which contains information of every description. The following are items which might be brought out:—Tent, camp furniture, including bed, mosquito nets, portable bath, guns,* ammunition, &c. (these can occasionally be purchased locally, but the supply cannot be depended upon). With regard to clothing, as the temperature of the Protectorate ranges from great heat to a temperature, in the Highlands, where fires and warm clothing are essential during a great part of the year, it is necessary to include in the outfit

* The importation of .303 rifles and ammunition is absolutely prohibited for sporting purposes.

clothes of a character to suit both extremes. The following should specially be brought:—Plenty of cotton or thin flannel shirts and light flannel or thin tweed suits; khaki and white drill will also be found useful; pith helmets or sun hats are the best protection for the head, but the ordinary double terai hat will be found most useful when travelling or shooting. Waterproof tin cases are better than portmanteaus or boxes; a useful size is 24 by 13 by 10. On no account should boxes with their contents, or other loads, exceed 60 lbs. in weight, and it is better that they should be somewhat under this. Whilst it is not desirable for a settler to burden himself with large quantities of medicines, he should never be without a small medicine chest, containing such ordinary and simple remedies as are needed in a tropical and malarial country. All perishable provisions and other goods should be packed in air-tight tin cases.

Land Acquisition.

A large area of good agricultural land is in the hands of private owners, who are generally willing to lease or sell it. Prices have however advanced considerably in recent years, and a large area has already been disposed of. The average rental is from 1s. 6d. per acre on a 21 years' lease, whilst freehold sales have been made at sums ranging from £1 per acre, the average cost at the present time being about £1 10s. per acre.

The extent of land suitable for cultivation in the hands of the Crown which is not required for native reserves or other purposes is not great. No Crown land is available in the Blantyre and North Nyasa districts.

For further particulars see Appendix B.

Yearly Tenancy Agreements.—Trading store plots up to half an acre in area are granted under Yearly Tenancy Agreement. Agreements give no right to cut timber. Rent is £5 per plot per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Mission School Sites Agreements.—Special facilities are given to Missions for school sites at a nominal charge.

Building Leases for Township Plots.—Tenure 7, 14, or 21 years. Rent to be re-assessed every 3 years. Land leased must be surveyed.

Rents, payable half-yearly in advance, are as follows:—

			£		
Port Herald	...	...	20	per acre per annum.	
Chiromo	...	...	10	"	"
Chikwawa	...	...	5	"	"
Blantyre	...	...	20	"	"
Zomba	...	...	20	"	"
Liwonde	...	...	5	"	"
Mpimbe	...	...	5	"	"

Fort Johnston	...	10 per acre per annum.
Domira Bay	...	5 " "
Kota Kota	...	10 " "
Karonga	...	5 " "
Kambwe	...	5 " "
Lilongwe	...	10 " "

Further particulars can be obtained from the Lands Office, Blantyre.

Game and Shooting.

The laws as to game are regulated by the Game Ordinance, 1911, and the Game Amendment Ordinances, 1912 and 1913, the main provisions of which are as follows:—

Certain animals are entirely preserved; the list of these includes female or small elephants.

The Ordinance is divided into three schedules, set out in Appendix D, and no game may be hunted, killed, or captured under these schedules, unless authorised by special licence.

The export of trophies from the Protectorate for sale is prohibited.

The following licences are issued at the following rates, and expire on the 31st of March following the date of issue in each year:—

	£
For a visitor's licence	10
For a Protectorate licence	2
Additional licences are granted at the following rates:—	
For a licence to hunt, kill or capture one elephant	10
For a licence to hunt, kill or capture two elephants	20
For a licence to hunt, kill or capture three elephants	40
For a licence to hunt, kill or capture four elephants	60

The shooting of animals in the Central Angoniland Game Reserve is prohibited.

The ordinary licence to keep a breech-loading gun costs 10s. per annum.

The following species of game exist in fair numbers throughout the Protectorate:—Elephant (in certain districts only), rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra (Burchell's), eland (plentiful everywhere), buffalo, brindled gnu (very scarce), kudu, sable, roan, hartebeeste, impala, reedbuck, duicker, klipspringer, steinbuck, waterbuck, bushbuck, warthog, bush-pig, oribi, inyala (scarce), situtunga (scarce), puku (scarce).

Giraffe and mountain zebra do not exist in the Protectorate.

Among the large variety of birds are found geese, duck, teal, guinea fowl, francclin, pigeons, &c., storks, cranes, vultures, hawks, crows, and various kinds of waders are numerous.

Crocodiles are plentiful. There are various kinds of poisonous snakes the chief of which are the cobra and puff adder, but accidents from snake bite are very rare.

Lake Nyasa and most of the rivers of the Protectorate contain many fish, some of which are excellent eating and provide fair sport.

Sports, &c.

The life of a planter or settler in the Shire Highlands is now a fairly comfortable one. He can obtain most of the ordinary necessities of life and many of the luxuries from the stores at Blantyre and Zomba. A certain amount of society is procurable within a reasonable distance of these two centres. At these places there are sports and gymkhana clubs, and cricket, tennis, hockey, football, and other games are constantly played. Good shooting (large game) is to be had in most parts of the Protectorate.

Currency.

The Currency of Nyasaland is British sterling pounds, shillings and pence. There are two banking concerns in the Protectorate; the Standard Bank of South Africa (Blantyre) and the African Lakes Corporation, whose banking headquarters are at Blantyre, and who have branches at Chinde, Port Herald and Zomba.

Postal and Telegraphic Information.

Postage Rates from the United Kingdom:—

Letters—One penny per ounce.	} In addition to postage a War Tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is charged on Letters and Post Cards.
Post Cards—One penny each.	
Book Post—One halfpenny for two ounces.	

Parcels—Not exceeding 3 lbs., 3s.

„ „ 7 „ 4s.

„ „ 11 „ 5s.

The “Cash on Delivery” service for the payment of the cost of articles sent by Parcel Post is in force from the United Kingdom to Nyasaland. The Service, however, does not extend beyond the principal Post Offices of the Protectorate, viz.:—Zomba, Blantyre, Chiromo, Fort Johnston, and Port Herald.

Money Orders.—Rates of Commission from the United Kingdom:—

Not exceeding £1	...	...	...	...	...	3d.
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Above £1 but not above £2	...	...	...	...	...	6d.
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£2	„	£4	...	...	...	9d.
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and an addition of 3d. for every additional £2.

The limit of amount which may be sent by any single Money Order is £40.

Postal Orders.—Rates of Poundage from the United Kingdom:—

From 6d. up to 2s. 6d.	½d.
„ 3s. „ 15s.	1d.
„ 15s. 6d. up to 21s.	1½d.

Telegraphs.—A line of telegraph runs through the Protectorate from Chikwawa in the south to Karonga in the north. This line is the property of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, and is in direct communication with Rhodesia, the whole of South Africa, and with Europe. The charge for telegraphing within the Protectorate is threepence a word, with a minimum charge of 2s. 6d. The rate to London is 2s. 11d. a word.

Education.

There are at present no schools for the education of European children.

Immigration Restrictions.

Stringent regulations restricting immigration into the Protectorate were introduced by means of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1905, and by the Immigration Restriction (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1908, both of which are now replaced by the Restrictions Ordinance, 1913.

Immigration is prohibited if the intending immigrant is: (1) not in possession of visible means of support; (2) a person convicted of murder, rape, theft, fraud, perjury, or forgery, and deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable; (3) a lunatic; (4) certified by the Protectorate Medical authorities to be suffering from a dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease; (5) a person who from information officially received by the Governor is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable; (6) a person shown to be likely to be dangerous to peace and good order in the Protectorate, or to excite enmity between the people of the Protectorate and His Majesty, or to intrigue against His Majesty's power and authority in the Protectorate.

These regulations are not, however, intended to prevent *bonâ fide* settlers from entering the Protectorate.

Legal Procedure.

Legal procedure is regulated by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1902. The Judge of the High Court resides at Blantyre. There are magistrates' courts and also native courts throughout the various districts of the Protectorate.

Civil police duties are carried out by a force of natives recruited locally, according to the requirements of each district. The Protectorate has been in a peaceful condition throughout for many years, and Europeans can visit any portion of it without risk, the native population being everywhere peaceful and friendly.

APPENDIX A.

AGRICULTURE, Etc.

Cotton.

The following table shows the quantities of ginned cotton exported since the commencement of the industry :—

Year.	Total acreage.	Crop exported to 31st March of each year.
		Experimental parcels.
1901-2	60	lbs.
1902-3	580	629
1903-4	7,000	56,577
1904-5	21,900	285,185
1905-6	10,012	776,621
1906-7	7,017	526,119
1907-8	8,059	403,486
1908-9	8,975	755,120
1909-10	12,752	858,926
1910-11	23,314	1,736,999
1911-12	24,055	1,356,904
1912-13	25,537	3,237,555
1913-14	26,042	2,637,542
1914-15	23,871	2,862,437
1915-16	29,578	3,240,231
1916-17	27,342	3,616,985
1917-18	28,372	866,510
1918-19	18,141	2,670,834

(It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage.)

Cotton is extensively cultivated, and has received a considerable amount of attention from Government through the Department of Agriculture. The acreages given above represent the area cultivated by Europeans, but there is also a large acreage cultivated by natives. During the last twelve years seed has been distributed free of charge to natives to encourage the cultivation of this crop, and the efforts of Government in this direction have been rewarded by a considerable amount of success.

The Government has two experimental farms where approximately 400 acres are under experiment, and full instruction as to the methods of cultivation, seed selection, &c., can be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Zomba. Bulletins on the crop, its cultivation, manure, diseases, etc., can also be obtained.

The British Cotton Growing Association have three local ginneries, and most of the larger plantations have private ginneries and undertake the ginning of cotton at prices from £6 to £7 per ton, depending on locality. The Association also arrange advances on crops if required.

The importation of cotton seed is prohibited, except in the case of trial samples imported by the Agricultural Department.

Kinds of cotton grown.—The principal cotton of Nyasaland is a local acclimatised variety known as Nyasaland Upland, which may be described as a long staple upland cotton. It is characterised by its long silky staple which has been frequently reported on as the best upland cotton imported into the British market.

The increasing consumption of high quality cotton on the markets of the world should lead to a successful future for cotton growing in Nyasaland.

Coffee.

From the following export statistics the position of this industry in Nyasaland may be gauged:—

Year.	Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March of each year.
		Lbs.
1900	12,191	2,148,160
1901	16,917	1,248,402
1902	10,713	699,030
1903	11,287	1,007,092
1904	8,867	714,555
1905	4,580	1,303,655
1906	5,273	773,952
1907	5,565	454,111
1908	6,134	780,133
1909	6,037	934,881
1910	5,629	748,410
1911	5,629½	334,161
1912	4,332	786,304
1913	2,600	194,704
1914	1,976	192,076
1915	1,559	99,477
1916	1,331	106,086
1917	1,460	131,390
1918	1,237	2,774
1919	1,194	188,865

(It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage.)

Coffee has proved itself after long experience to be a very speculative crop in Nyasaland, and its cultivation is being discarded in favour of cotton and tobacco. The greater part of the crop now being exported is obtained from gardens in a semi-abandoned state. In a year with heavy, early rains good yields of coffee are obtained, but on the other hand if the rains do not commence until December the coffee crop is a failure, and it has gradually fallen from being one of the most important crops of the Protectorate to being one of the minor crops.

Market prices in early years were good, the season of 1896 perhaps touching the best figures, when some lots were sold in London at 114s. per cwt., while the majority of the best lots of that year fetched over 100s. In 1897, many lots secured high prices, several reaching 105s., 107s. and 111s., and one lot again touching 114s.

Several new estates were opened up at this period resulting in an increased export in 1900 and 1901. At the time of the increased export, however, prices fell back, although some lots secured good figures in 1899 and 1900.

There has been no appreciable rise in the price of coffee since 1901, and the latest reports indicate a gradual fall in prices on the London market.

Trials have been made from time to time with Liberian, *Stenophylla* and *Abeokuta* coffees, with unsatisfactory results, *Coffee Arabica* being suited to the Shire Highlands.

Although much coffee has been successfully grown where the temperature (shade) at its highest touches 100° Fahr. (150° in the sun), with rainfall from 36 to 50 inches annually, better results may be expected where the highest shade temperature does not exceed 93° or 95° (and that rarely), and where the rainfall amounts to 50 to 70 inches annually. Some districts annually receive about 60 inches, others again rarely exceed 35 inches, while in one or two exceptional cases as much as 90 to 100 inches have been registered.

A fairly loose, friable soil, with a gravelly subsoil, appears to be the most suitable for coffee culture in Nyasaland. If the land is well studded with boulders so much the better, as these serve to keep the soil together, and also improve it somewhat by the process of their decay. Coffee planted in heavy clay soils usually produces a couple of crops, and then gradually dies out. On such lands a good distance for coffee would be four feet by five feet, as the plants rarely grow to a large size in clayey soils. Although the plant begins to show signs of dying out after yielding two or three crops, a crop might be obtained annually (weather permitting) by planting up a certain acreage every year.

The crop is usually ready for gathering in May and June. The mechanical operation of pulping requires no further comment than that the discs or cylinders of the machines used should be so "set" as to reduce to a minimum the quantity of beans that get broken in their passage through the pulper.

It is at the curing stage that most care and judgment has to be exercised.

Where many tons of berries are to be handled, provision should be made by having several vats ready before the busy pulping time comes on so that the entire crops can be systematically fermented. The vats may be of brick and cement, but wooden ones are to be recommended as they encourage fermentation. The result of one day's pulping should be kept by itself, and not mixed with that of the following day. In fact, where large quantities are being pulped by several machines at once, the forenoon's pulping should be kept separate from that of the afternoon as fermentation takes place rapidly, and, when a portion of late pulped coffee is mixed with early pulped, the mass must be kept in the vat longer than is necessary, the quality of the bean is affected because of unequal fermentation and washing is not satisfactory.

The pulped mass should be left in the vat from 24 to 36 hours according to the temperature and still longer if the weather is dull and cold. If the mass cannot be covered, it is advisable to turn it all over once to equalise fermentation. When fermentation or putrefaction is complete the beans will feel hard and gritty like sand, and should then be freely washed with clean water.

The coffee bean in its natural state is of good shape and plump, and as these are points of consideration in the market, care must be taken to preserve them as much as possible; newly-washed coffee should never be put in strong sunshine, as too rapid drying makes the beans curve in contracting. To obviate this it should be put on frames in a large shed open at the sides where the free passage of air will gradually dry it while the natural shape of the beans gets "set." A few days will accomplish this and the coffee may then be placed outside for several days, some matting being thrown over it at night to protect it from heavy dew.

Before coffee is finally dried and when a large quantity can be got together, it should be bulked in a heap on a covered wooden floor. A second fermentation then takes place which, with judicious turning, equalizes the quality of the mass and has a mellowing effect.

If kept too long in this condition it will become musty and need removal to the open air. It may be kept in the heap from 10 to 14 days according to the effect produced, after which it should be returned

to the open air for final drying and fixing of the quality. The quality of the bean depends on the perfection with which these final operations are carried out; when size, weight and quality are combined, a high market value may be expected.

For purposes of comparison it may be said that dried beans numbering 35 to the half ounce are above average weight, while 40 to the half ounce may be regarded as a good average.

If through a deficiency of rain the weight of the coffee beans would be 70 to 80 the half ounce, by timely irrigation the number can be decreased to 40 or 35.

Tobacco.

Nyasaland tobacco is now a thoroughly established industry in the Protectorate, and is well known on the London markets where Nyasaland brights are in good demand. The crop grows luxuriantly in the rich soils of the Shire Highlands, and the average yield per acre is 500 lbs. approximately. The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., have a packing factory at Limbe, and are willing to purchase planters' crops, paying cash on delivery, whilst several other firms are prepared to buy leaf for spot cash. The greater proportion of the crop is flue cured, the remainder being sun cured. Tobacco is an exhaustive crop on the soil, but if grown on good soil and carefully cultivated it is a very sure crop, being hardier to rapid climatic changes than cotton. The possibilities of the tobacco industry are enormous, and the present exports do not represent a tithe of the crop which could be grown in the country. Tobacco growers have to spend a considerable amount of capital on the erection of curing barns, which cost on an average £30 each, and the expenditure per acre on labour, cultivation, harvesting, &c., is practically double that of cotton, yet the local markets for the crop, and the short period for which it occupies the soil, make possible a quick and profitable return. It is not advisable for intending planters to confine their energies to one crop only, and the combination of tobacco and cotton works admirably as tobacco is generally harvested during months when cotton requires little attention.

The tobacco exports are as follows:—

Year.	Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported to 31st March of each year.
		Lbs.
1902	88	14,369
1903	441	17,764
1904	944	28,754
1905	421	56,826
1906	955	199,020
1907	2,330	413,216
1908	1,843	354,300
1909	2,368	570,092
1910	3,274	1,084,757
1911	4,507	1,704,537
1912	7,411	2,146,615
1913	10,496	2,262,545
1914	9,534	3,895,581
1915	9,042	3,381,521
1916	7,494	3,920,607
1917	9,388	4,505,726
1918	9,516	2,025,372
1919	6,627	5,805,396

(It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage.)

The following notes have been contributed by A. W. Boyd, Esq., until recently the local manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limbe.

The culture of bright tobacco is a comparatively new industry in Nyasaland, but English manufacturers have already reported very favourably on it, and now that the railway is running from Blantyre to Port Herald there is apparently no reason why tobacco should not become a flourishing industry.

Soil.—Tobacco will grow on most of the Uplands soil; a rich light grey or sandy soil is to be preferred, although tobacco grown on dark loam or heavy soil seems to be easily cured, and grows a nice smooth leaf in a normal season.

Tobacco may be planted on heavier soils here than in places where fertilisers are used extensively. Although tobacco grows well without the use of manures, it is believed that either chemicals or green manures or leguminous plants will greatly improve both quality and yield.

Seed.—On most soils any of the standard varieties, such as Conqueror, White Stem Orinoco, Adcock, Hester, and any of the Pryors have given good results.

It will be necessary to experiment with other varieties to find out which are the most suitable. [Gold Leaf and Warne are now favoured.]

At the same time, all varieties which have the reputation of growing a small leaf should be carefully avoided, as the tendency of the plant here is to produce small leaves.

Nurseries.—A good rich friable soil should be selected, as near a stream as possible for the convenience of watering the young plants. The land should be thoroughly dug and all roots and trash removed. Beds should then be made 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and raised slightly, say 4 in. to 6 in. A light layer of grass should then be laid on the beds, and on top of this sufficient wood or brush to give it a hard burning.

All unburnt matter should then be removed, the ashes lightly raked in, and the beds firmed down.

Seed may be sown. A dessert spoonful of good seed mixed with ashes or sand may be sown to every 50 yards of beds. Beds should now be raked lightly or firmed again, and a covering of grass put on: as soon as the seedlings begin to show the grass should be taken off the ground and placed on low shade, as is done in coffee nurseries. Great care must be taken to protect the plants from direct rays of noon-day sun, and keep them well watered.

Just before planting the shade should be gradually thinned out to toughen the plants. Nurseries may be sown from 1st October to 15th of November, according to acreage to be planted. Good plants are essential.

Preparation of Soil.—The land should be dug deep and closely at least twice and then made into ridges or small hills 3 ft. 3 in. apart by 3 ft. All gardens should be well drained, and the rows should run so as to get the most heat and light from the sun, as many diseases are due to damp and coldness. If after the preparation of the soil there are heavy rains, it is best to fork up the hills just ahead of the plants: this will save a hoeing and the plants will stand much better and start quicker.

Transplanting.—This work should be commenced with the first good rain in December, and may be continued at intervals until the 15th of February, according to seasons and acreage to be planted. Great care should be taken not to plant too large an acreage at any one planting, as fewer barns will be required and more regular employment is given for the labourer.

Large healthy plants are the best, as they stand the sun and start much quicker. Plants should never be allowed to remain in nursery

too long, as they get hard, and will often flower before they produce many leaves. All blanks should be supplied as soon as discovered; The more even the crop the less trouble in cultivation and harvesting.

Cultivation.—As soon as the plants have set or begun to grow, the soil should be loosened and a little dirt pulled up to the small plant; this should be repeated as often as necessary, always hoeing further from the plant each time so as not to break any of the small roots. The soil should never be allowed to get hard or woody. If a quick growth is desired all cultivation should cease as soon as the terminal bud appears. Tobacco must be kept clean.

Insects and Diseases.—Wire worms and cut worms are often very bad on old gardens, destroying many plants. When they appear in numbers it is always best to open new gardens and allow the old ones to rest for two or more seasons.

Grasshoppers are also very common, and it is best to have them caught by small children or poisoned with Paris green. Leaf miner is also in evidence at certain seasons, and may also be killed by use of Paris green.

Field mildew seems to be the worst disease in Nyasaland, more especially on stiff soils and high elevations. As it is believed to be caused by cold and dampness, the best remedy is to run the rows so as to get the most heat and air, and remove all infected leaves as soon as they appear.

Some tobacco has been badly affected by a brown spot, which was probably caused by heavy and continuous rains, but this disease may not be expected in a normal season.

Priming.—When the majority of the plants have grown to a height of six to ten inches, several of the ground leaves should be pulled off and thrown away, as this gives a better growth to remaining leaves, and will be more easily cultivated.

Topping.—When the terminal bud is large enough to be removed without injuring the small leaves that are left on the top, a few boys should be taught to break out the bud, never waiting, as many planters do, to let the entire field go to flower. This operation requires skill and good judgment, as no part of the cultivation more affects the quality, colour, and texture of the leaf. One must always be guided by the seasons at the time of topping, as a strong, healthy plant will produce more leaves than a small weak one. If a plant is topped too high, break out one or more leaves as soon as sure of the number it will produce. If too low, allow a sucker to grow in the top, and top this one or more leaves as the plant will bear. The top leaves should grow to be of the same size as the middle leaves. Always select seed plants from the early tobacco, and never save any but the most perfect of the variety. Strip off the top leaves together with several of the suckers, only allowing a small cluster on top to remain. A paper sack should now be tied over the blossom to prevent crossing with other varieties and keep out caterpillars. Suckers should be broken off as soon as they appear, as they take strength from the plant. For the present the use of imported seed from Virginia is advisable.

Harvesting.—After the plants have been topped, the leaves grow larger and thicker, and in due course begin to ripen; the length of time depends on the weather. When labour is plentiful the best results will be obtained by harvesting the leaves singly.

When the bottom or ground leaves assume a yellow tint they should be harvested. In some cases, and especially with plants that have been topped too high, the ground leaves decay very quickly, so they should never be left so long as to become yellow. It is better to

harvest ground leaves too soon than too late. After the ground leaves are harvested, plants usually ripen from the bottom upwards; the ripe leaves may be known by assuming a yellow tint or becoming mottled. The field will have to be gone over several times, only taking the leaves as they ripen; the middle leaves will be harvested at the second or third pickings and the tip lastly. The leaves should be handled very carefully and taken immediately to a shed and tied in pairs, stem to stem, on a bamboo, and placed in the barn from six to eight inches apart, according to size of tobacco. Tobacco if very ripe may be harvested just after a rain and with the dew on it, but it is always best to wait a few days after a rain if the weather is good and tobacco is not over ripe. If the tobacco is placed too closely in the barn it may be difficult to dry it clear, and if it is too far apart it will not yellow but dry too quickly. Ripe tobacco only must be gathered if good colour, flavour, and quality are desired.

Curing Bright Tobacco.—It is impossible to give exact directions, as each curing varies a few hours, either in the yellowing or drying stages, according to the tobacco; but the following formula may be some guide if ripe tobacco has been harvested:—

Formula.

(a) *Yellowing Stage.*—As soon as the barn is full, which should be in a day, raise temperature to 90° for 12 to 15 hours, 95° six to eight hours, 100° six to eight hours, 105° six to eight hours, 110° 12 to 15 hours, until tobacco is yellow and in drying condition.

(b) *Fixing Colour.*—Raise temperature quickly to 120° , throw open doors and all ventilators and cool to 110° from three to five times or until tobacco is free of sweat and in drying condition; remain 120° 10 to 15 hours, 125° four to eight hours, 130° eight to 12 hours, 135° six to 10 hours, or until leaf is thoroughly dry.

(c) *Drying Stem.*— 140° five hours, 145° three hours. Temperature may be advanced rapidly until 165° or 170° is reached. Remain at 170° until stem is thoroughly dry all over barn; when barn has cooled to 120° all doors and ventilators should be opened and water poured freely on the floor so as to get tobacco in handling condition quickly. It must be understood that in the yellowing stage the sole object is to make the tobacco sweat and yellow; to do this it is often necessary to throw water freely on floor and sides of barns until 110° is reached. If the temperature is raised properly the leaves become sticky and sweat more and more until the 110° stop is reached. At this temperature the leaves should sweat freely and yellow rapidly for a few hours, and then become dry and the tip begin to curl up.

(d) *Fixing Colour.*—The sole object now, if the tobacco is yellow, is to stop the sweating and make it dry clear. Heat and air are essential. If too much heat is given the tobacco will splock, and if too little it will sponge. This stage is very interesting, and the tobacco must be watched closely, and given more heat and air when necessary.

Bulking.—As soon as the tobacco can be handled without breaking, it should be taken off lamboos and bulked down in a good dry building; in every case the leaves should be bulked with the butts or heads outward, and the tip never exposed to the air.

Each curing should be bulked in a separate pile and examined every few days to be sure that it does not mildew. After a few days the tobacco may be graded. A pit may be necessary for the conditioning of the crop.

Grading.—This consists of sorting leaves according to size and colour and quality, and can only be learned by experience.

Buildings.—A barn 20 ft. by 20 ft. with the first tiers about 7 ft. 9 in. from the ground and 18 in. apart vertically; 4 ft. in width and six to eight tiers high makes a good barn where there is a large crop. Each barn should cure from 10 to 13 acres if planted at good intervals. A small ventilator in each gable to give air when fixing colour is useful. It is essential to have good flues, or otherwise it will be impossible to regulate the heat properly. Sufficient buildings are a necessity.

Fibres.

The climate and soil of the Protectorate is eminently suited for the growth of several fibres, both indigenous and exotic; and enterprising planters are taking up the cultivation of sisal on a large scale.

The principal fibre yielding plants indigenous to Nyasaland are "Bowstring-Hemp" (*Sansevieria* sp.), "Denje" (*Sida rhombifolia*), "Nzonogwe" (*Triumfetta rhomboidæa*), and "Bauze" (*Securidaca longipedunculata*).

Sansevieria yields a fibre of excellent quality. The plant is, however, too slow a grower to repay cultivation in Nyasaland, and it is nowhere so plentiful in the indigenous state as to justify preparation for export.

Denje yields a fibre of similar character, but superior in quality to jute when properly prepared. Favourable reports on sample bales have been received from the Imperial Institute and from manufacturers. The method of cultivation and preparation of the fibre is similar to that of jute; the seed being sown at the commencement of the rains, the plants cut in about four or five months, or as soon as flowering commences; the bundles of stems thrown into pools of water, and the fibre stripped off by hand after a few days, washed, dried, and baled. With the exception of a baling press, machinery is not essential for fibre of this class, although if large areas are planted machinery is more economical, enabling the fibre to be prepared more expeditiously and turning out a finer quality.

Nzonogwe is somewhat similar to Denje, in general character, but a trifle inferior in quality, and far less amenable to cultivation.

Bauze is a good strong fibre, resembling flax, but being superior in fineness and strength could undoubtedly be utilised as a textile material for finer fabrics.

The plant is, however, at present far from tractable under cultivation; the stems are very short and twiggy, and the fibres are embedded in gums that are very difficult to soften and remove. The ordinary treatment is useless, and the only method of removing them is apparently to scrape them off by hand after the steeping process. This course of procedure is impossible unless labour is very plentiful and cheap. Natives remove the gum by scraping off small portions of the fibre, which are then thoroughly chewed and masticated.

Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows splendidly, but the fibre being embedded in gums that are most difficult to remove, this excellent fibre will never be a success until suitable decorticating machinery has been devised.

Sisal Hemp (*Agave rigida sisalana*) and *Mauritius Hemp* (*Forcroea gigantea*) are well suited for cultivation in most parts of the country. Planters are taking up the cultivation of both species, many thousands of young plants having been distributed free of charge by the Agricultural Department.

Both plants are very hardy, and grow equally well on any kind of loose soil throughout the country, naturally preferring a rich soil, provided it is also loose. The plants are put out when about a foot

high, 900 plants per acre being sufficiently dense. Throughout the Highlands the first crop of Sisal leaves may be cut in the fourth year from the time of planting; Mauritius hemp about a year earlier. In the Lower River and the Lake districts both kinds would yield the first crop a year earlier than in the Highlands.

Sisal is the most popular fibre in Nyasaland, and it is reasonable to expect a considerable export in a few years.

Rubber.

Rubber for export is chiefly obtained from indigenous *Landolphia* vines which are found on the banks of streams throughout the country. It is usually collected by natives, and brought to the stores and traders for sale; occasionally Europeans engage in collecting it in districts where it is plentiful, employing natives to carry out the work of tapping the vines and drying the latex that exudes immediately the incisions are made in the bark.

The ceara rubber tree (*Manihot glaziovii*) has been planted on a large scale, but its culture is now to a great extent being abandoned in favour of other crops.

The first tapping may be made when the trees are five years old.

Plants of Central American rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) and Para (*Hevea brasiliensis*) have been introduced into Nyasaland, and experimented with on a few estates. Para grows well on the Lake Shore, but is unsuitable for the greater part of the Protectorate, the rainfall being insufficient. Castilloa is quite unsuitable, and thrives only in a country with an evenly distributed rainfall.

There are 8,655 acres under rubber cultivation, but little is bearing.

The export of rubber is as follows:—

Year.							Exported to 31st March in each year.
							Lbs.
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,280
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,403
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,533
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,501
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,144
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,471
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,709
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,112
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,363
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,124
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,112
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,224
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,336
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,300

There is a duty of 4d. per pound on the uncultivated product, but none on rubber obtained from cultivated trees; a larger export is anticipated when the cultivated rubber is exported.

Timber.

There is a variety of hard woods used for local purposes found in small quantities in scattered areas, but not in sufficient quantity for export, and the cost of transport is prohibitive. The most valuable of

these is the Mbawa, or African mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*). This tree is generally found growing near streams throughout the Shire Highlands, the finest specimens being found in the Mlanje district. One magnificent specimen in this district measures 29 ft. in circumference at a height of 6 ft. from the base, and girths 40 ft. at a foot from the ground level.

Chillies.

As a secondary crop chillie cultivation is of considerable importance and remunerative. Several varieties of capsicums are grown, but the one now in demand on the London market is known as "Nyasaland chillie," and is very similar to the Zanzibar chillie.

The Nyasaland chillie, when well cured, presents a pod $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, of vermilion colour, which is maintained throughout a sea journey of from eight to ten weeks to the London market.

The export of chillies from Nyasaland is as follows:—

Year.						Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported 31st March in each year.
1899	...	...	...	...	...	Not known	Lbs. 1,120
1900	...	...	...	...	...	"	21,280
1901	...	...	...	...	...	"	7,840
1902	...	...	...	...	...	408	19,780
1903	...	...	...	...	...	920	58,761
1904	...	...	...	...	...	725	66,350
1905	...	...	...	...	...	627	79,423
1906	...	...	...	...	...	161	22,280
1907	...	...	...	...	...	147	6,336
1908	...	...	...	...	...	168	32,419
1909	...	...	...	...	...	426	46,819
1910	...	...	...	...	...	587	119,126
1911	...	...	...	...	...	459	142,176
1912	...	...	...	...	...	807	171,673
1913	...	...	...	...	...	213	168,893
1914	...	...	...	...	...	86	12,547
1915	...	...	...	...	...	43	8,517
1916	...	...	...	...	...	357	16,169
1917	...	...	...	...	...	650	152,267
1918	...	...	...	...	...	650	77,263
1919	...	...	...	...	...	155	128,484

(It should be noted that the export of any one year is from the preceding year's acreage.)

Rice.

Rice is grown in considerable quantities for home consumption, but at present, owing to high freight charges, the market is confined to the Protectorate and Lower Zambesi, the demand being limited.

Cultivation on a large scale was first undertaken in 1895, when means for feeding native troops had to be devised in order to reduce expenditure caused by having to import supplies from Bombay. The first experiment was made in the Marimba District on Lake Nyasa, where small crops had long been raised by the coast Arabs settled there, and encouragement was given to the people to pay their hut tax in rice, with the promise that in so far as possible a market would be found for surplus crops.

The production is estimated as follows, the value being computed at £3 per ton, the local price where grown. The price in the Shire Highlands varies from £5 to £8 per ton according to demand:—

Year.	Tons.	£3 per ton.
		£
1900	500	1,500
1901	614	1,842
1902	723	2,169
1903	994	2,982
1904	976	2,928
1905	882	2,346
1906	614	1,842
1907	883	2,652
1908	705	2,115
1909	804	2,412
1910	788	2,364
1911	868	2,604
1912	Estimated 597	1,791
1913	824	2,472
1914	1,110	3,330
1915	717½	2,152½
1916	900	2,700
1917	1,264	3,792
1918	468	1,404

There are large tracts of land on the Lake shore suitable for rice cultivation, more especially in the Central Angoniland, Marimba, West and North Nyasa District, where small crops have been raised with unvarying success for the past ten years, the want of a market and reasonable transport being the only drawbacks to the establishment of a thriving industry.

Fruits.

With regard to fruits, the climate of Nyasaland suits most varieties of sub-tropical fruits, and mangoes, oranges, lemons, bananas, pine-apples, grenadillas, papayas, pomegranates, guavas, and loquats flourish luxuriantly. Peaches and strawberries succeed, as do most English vegetables.

Tea.

The best districts for tea growing in the Shire Highlands are the south and south-eastern slopes of Mlanje mountain. A considerable quantity of each year's crop is consumed locally.

Tea sells from 6d. to 10d. per lb., and is reported as being of considerable promise and comparing favourably with the same class from India, Ceylon, and Java. Consignments sent to Johannesburg have been valued at 1s. 3d. per lb.

More capital is required for tea than for coffee, as very little return is obtained from the bushes until the fourth and fifth years, and tea is not in full bearing until it is six years old. Tea seems to have no natural enemies in the Protectorate; bushes many years old, grown from seed, have not been harmed by insects, although much neglected in former years.

1909 was the first time any quantity of tea figured in Nyasaland exports, viz. :—

Year.						Total acreage under cultivation.	Crop exported.
							Lbs.
1909	...	...	...	...	...	598	23,948
1910	...	...	...	...	...	518	34,681
1911	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	42,042
1912	...	...	...	...	...	2,593	43,876
1913	...	...	...	...	...	2,593	67,726
1914	...	...	...	...	...	2,870	116,074
1915	...	...	...	...	...	3,338	166,248
1916	...	...	...	...	...	4,141	288,341
1917	...	...	...	...	...	4,228	420,685
1918	...	...	...	...	...	4,523	155,338
1919	...	...	...	...	...	4,433	700,455

Cattle.

Cattle are found throughout Nyasaland, and appear to thrive well in most districts. There is, comparatively speaking, only a small proportion of the country where the tsetse fly exists. Native cattle may be roughly described as of two kinds, the humped species, and those which have no doubt descended from South African cattle, which have no hump. Perhaps the best districts for cattle are the high-lying plateaux west of the Lake and of the River Shire, generally known as "Angoniland." Here, at an elevation of from four to five thousand feet above sea level, large herds are owned by the natives. On the shores of Lake Nyasa, however, cattle thrive well. It is probable that cattle farming in the Angoniland district would be a profitable undertaking as a market is comparatively close at hand, in Rhodesia. Cattle fetch high prices at Salisbury and Bulawayo, and their transport from Angoniland to those centres has been proved to be a simple matter. The country has been remarkably free from serious cattle epidemics. The Diseases of Animals Ordinance No. 7, of 1903, prohibits the importation of animals from the following countries, viz. :—Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Northern Rhodesia.

During the last few years considerable attention has been devoted to the cattle industry, and a number of bulls of the shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus breeds have been imported with a view to improving the native stock. This experiment was not altogether a success, as it was found that cattle with imported blood in their veins were more liable to diseases of the country than pure bred native stock.

The local market for cattle is still improving, and is no doubt influenced by the rapidly increasing crops which require to be transported to the rail-head, as well as the increasing use of implements of cultivation.

The acreage under European cultivation is steadily extending, and further extensions will require to be worked by cattle instead of manual labour.

Good work oxen for trek purposes are in demand at prices ranging from £6 to £9 per head.

Fuller particulars regarding Agriculture in this country can be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Zomba.

The following table shows the number of live stock in the Protectorate at 31st December, 1917 :—

—		Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Owned by Europeans	...	15,719	2,041	795	952
Owned by natives	...	77,286	38,374	16,226	19,398
		93,005	40,415	17,721	20,350

APPENDIX B.

SHORT SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF CROWN LAND IN THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

Where Government requirements and the rights of natives allow Crown Lands may be leased as follows :—

Agricultural Leases.

- (a) For any period not exceeding 21 years. The rental in respect of all leases shall be liable to re-assessment at the end of every seven years, and shall be calculated at 5 per cent. of the upset selling price of adjacent undeveloped agricultural land of equal quality. Such selling price for the purpose of such calculation shall be taken to be not less than £1 per acre.

- (b) A lease for the purpose of growing a slow-maturing product such as rubber or tea may be for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years.

The rental is liable to re-assessment after the expiry of one-third of the lease and to a second re-assessment after the expiry of two-thirds of the whole term of the lease.

The lessee must, within three years from the date of his lease, have at least one-third of the whole area leased planted with the product for the growing of which the lease was granted, and within five years from the commencement of the lease one-half of the whole area leased must be employed in the proper cultivation of that product, and during the remainder of the term of the lease not less than one-half of the whole area must be under cultivation of the specified product.

- (c) If in the case of any lease an amount representing seven times the annual rental has not been expended in developing the land leased during the first three years of the lease, the Governor has the right to resume the possession of the land.

- (d) Government pays no compensation to an out-going tenant under any circumstances.

(e) No Government land will be sold at present.

A preliminary fee of £2 is payable on application for land. All agricultural leases are put up for sale at public auction.

Grazing Leases.

Grazing agreements provide for a tenure of one year only, with six months' notice on either side to terminate tenancy. This agreement does not carry with it the right to cut timber, to cultivate, to build or otherwise deal with the land. The maximum area which may be leased under a grazing agreement is 20,000 acres. Rental $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1d.$ per acre.

Upset Lease Rentals.

Subject to provisos referred to under "Land Acquisition" in the Pamphlet, Crown Land may be leased in the Lower Shire district Ruo district, West Shire district, Blantyre district, Mlanje district, and Zomba district, at the upset rental of $1s. 6d.$ per acre per annum, and in the South Nyasa district, Upper Shire district, Lilongwe district, Dedza district, Dowa district, Marimba district, Mombera district, and West Nyasa district at $1s.$ per acre per annum.

APPENDIX C.

METEOROLOGICAL.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL, 1917.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Height above Sea level.	Air Temperature.						Rain.				
			Means of		Absolute Min. and Max.		Total Fall. Ins.	No. of Days.	Most in a day.				
			A. Max.	B Min.	Min.	Day.				Max.	Day.		
												Amount. Ins.	Date.
Lower Shire	Pt. Herald (Govt. Farm)	115	90	65	77	41	May 9	112	Oct. 31	68	26.64	2.14	Mar. 9
Lower Shire	Chromo ...	125	86	69	77	50	July 3	105	Nov. 1	76	23.32	1.23	Dec. 2
West Shire	Neno ...	3,500	77	60	68	50	July 22	93	Nov. 11	124	46.27	3.30	Nov. 20
Blantyre ...	Blantyre (Govt. Offices)	3,000	74	60	67	48	July 13	90	Nov. 4	79	32.06	2.56	Jan. 10
Manje ...	Manje (Govt. Offices)	2,462	79	62	70	50	July 20	94	Nov. 5	143	86.68	5.53	Mar. 19
Zomba ...	Zomba (Observatory)	2,948	79	60	69	49	June 11	95	Nov. 4	109	53.00	2.53	Mar. 19
"	Zomba (Govt. Farm)	2,600	86	59	72	42	July 17	100	Oct. 18	80	34.27	3.00	Mar. 18
"	Liwonde ...	1,600	89	59	74	36	July 5	105	Nov. 15	63	37.84	2.42	Jan. 11
Upper Shire	Ncheu ...	3,500	74	44	59	29	July 13	95	Nov. 5	86	41.78	2.49	Dec. 23
"	Fort Johnston ...	1,700	82	61	71	29	May 2	98	Nov. 12	69	34.63	2.90	Dec. 20
"													
South Nyasa													

APPENDIX F.

SCHEDULES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

*Imposed by Notice under the Consolidating Customs Ordinance, 1906,
dated the 20th September, 1910.*

TARIFF.

SCHEDULE I.

A.—Imports.

1. Save as hereinafter provided a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all goods imported into the Protectorate.

The words *ad valorem* shall be taken to refer to the value of goods as they lie at the port of shipment, exclusive of trade discounts and of freight, insurance and other charges.

2. On distilled liquors there shall be paid the following import duties, that is to say:—

- (a) On all distilled liquors with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned there shall be paid import duty at the rate of 15s. per gallon proof spirit as ascertained by the Sykes hydrometer and so on in proportion for any greater or less degree of strength or any greater or less quantity.
- (b) On scents, perfumes, and other similar mixtures containing only alcohol, water, and essential oil or attar there shall be paid import duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- (c) On preparations containing alcohol so mixed with wood naphtha or methylic alcohol as to make them totally unfit for use as a potable spirit there shall be paid import duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. The following goods shall be exempt from import duty:—

- (1) Goods imported by and for the use of the Government of the Protectorate, and goods imported by the Governor for his private use.
- (2) Current coin of the realm.
- (3) Agricultural and industrial machinery, farming implements, and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming operations.
- (4) Materials for making roads, bridges, railways, tramways, and telegraphs.
- (5) Trees, plants, and seeds intended for cultivation, the importation of which is not expressly prohibited.
- (6) Manures and insecticides.
- (7) Unmanufactured tobacco leaf imported solely for the purpose of re-handling and for packing for export from the Protectorate.
- (8) Cycles and other vehicles and parts or accessories of cycles or vehicles.
- (9) Horses, mules, and donkeys.
- (10) Live stock.
- (11) Printed matter; which term shall include books, newspapers, periodicals, music, catalogues, and price lists, but not stationery.

- (12) Personal baggage of passengers, which is in actual use at the time of importation, including clothes which have been worn, a reasonable quantity of jewellery which is in use by the passenger and which is not being imported except for his own use, bedding, articles for the toilet and medicines which are in actual use by the passenger, also binoculars, photographic cameras, sewing machines which have been used, and scientific instruments intended for the private or professional use of the passenger and not intended for trading purposes. New and unworn wearing apparel or any goods which are being imported by a passenger for the use of or on account of other persons, and any form of alcohol, firearm, or weapon of any description, save as hereinafter provided, and any medicines or provisions beyond what the Comptroller of Customs shall consider to be a reasonable amount, shall not be deemed to be the personal baggage of passengers.
- (13) Naval, military and civil service uniforms imported by officers in the Protectorate service including the necessary arms, badges and accoutrements.
- (14) Camp kit, one pair of field glasses, one revolver or other pistol permitted by the Army Regulations, with 100 rounds of ammunition for same, imported by officers of troops stationed in the Protectorate.
- (15) Samples, which the Comptroller of Customs shall decide to be of no commercial value.
- (16) Cups, medals, or other trophies imported for presentation as prizes at exhibitions, shows or other public competitions, provided such articles shall, on importation, bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked upon them the name of the presenter and the occasion on or purpose for which presented.
- (17) Gunny bags, gunny cloth, sacking and hooping and other materials to be used for packing cotton or other produce of the Protectorate for export.
- (18) Goods imported by and for the use of Consular Officers of the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba and the Argentine Republic.
- (19) Tombstones and ornaments for graves, memorial windows, tablets and brasses.
- (20) Boats, yachts and ships, or parts of such.
- (21) Native foodstuffs grown or raised in adjacent territory.
- (22) Luggage, equipment and stores of the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and of his Staff Officer when they are travelling on duty.
- (23) Disinfectants.
- (24) All gifts intended for the use of British troops on active service in the Protectorate.
- (25) Packages, etc., for Austro-Hungarian or German prisoners of war interned in Nyasaland.
- (26) Cinematograph films and lantern slides hired for the purpose of display, provided that the importer satisfies the Comptroller of Customs that such films and slides will be re-exported within three months of the importation thereof, or for such further period as the Governor may in special cases direct.

4. Where the import duty amounts to less than 3*d.*, a sum of 3*d.* shall be charged, and where such duty exceeds 3*d.* or any multiple thereof an additional 3*d.* shall be charged in lieu of such excess: Provided that in the case of goods imported by post the

minimum duty shall be 3*d.* and thereafter at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to the nearest penny.

5. A rebate of the full import duty on all goods lawfully re-imported into the Protectorate shall be allowed upon the following conditions:—

- (1) That a certificate containing a full description of the articles to be re-imported be obtained from a Customs Officer at the time of exportation, which certificate must be produced on re-importation.
- (2) That the articles re-imported are those actually described in the certificate, and are re-imported within 12 months from the date of exportation.

B.—Exports.

1. A duty of 9*d.* per lb. shall be charged on all ivory.
2. A duty of 1*d.* per lb. shall be charged on hippopotamus teeth and rhinoceros horns.
3. A duty of 1*s.* per oz. shall be charged on gold other than gold coin.
4. A duty of 1*d.* per lb. shall be charged on all beeswax.
5. A duty of 1*s.* per cwt. shall be charged on all tobacco.

SCHEDULE II.

Road and River Dues, Wharfage Dues, Registration Fees, Re-importation Certificates and other charges.

1. In respect of all imports whether for home use or consumption or in transit to places outside the Protectorate, there shall be charged road and river dues at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. or fraction thereof, save as hereinafter provided.

2. No road and river dues shall be charged in respect of:—

- (1) Goods imported by and for the use of the Government of the Protectorate, and goods imported by the Governor for his private use.
- (2) Current coin of the realm and current coin of any nationality in transit.
- (3) Live stock.
- (4) Unmanufactured tobacco leaf as defined in Schedule I.
- (5) Printed matter as defined in Schedule I.
- (6) Goods imported by post.
- (7) Goods imported by and for the use of Consular Officers of the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba, and the Argentine Republic.
- (8) Personal baggage of soldiers of the King's African Rifles.
- (9) Native foodstuffs.
- (10) All articles lawfully re-imported into the Protectorate upon the same conditions as those set out in Schedule I. in respect of import duty under the like circumstances.
- (11) Luggage, equipment and stores of the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and his Staff Officer when they are travelling on duty.
- (12) All disinfectants.

- (13) All gifts intended for the use of British troops on active service in the Protectorate.
- (14) Packages, etc., for Austro-Hungarian or German prisoners of war interned in Nyasaland.
- (15) Cinematograph films and lantern slides as defined in Schedule I.

3. In respect of all goods lawfully imported or exported, and whether for home consumption or in transit there shall be charged wharfage dues at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* save as hereinafter provided.

Where such dues amount to less than 3*d.* a sum of 3*d.* shall be charged, and where such dues exceed 3*d.* or any multiple thereof, an additional 3*d.* shall be charged in lieu of such excess. No wharfage dues shall be charged in respect of :—

- (1) Goods imported by and for the use of the Government of the Protectorate, and all goods imported by the Governor for his private use.
- (2) Current coin of the realm and current coin of any nationality in transit.
- (3) Imported live stock.
- (4) Unmanufactured tobacco leaf as defined in Schedule I.
- (5) Passengers' baggage on exportation.
- (6) Printed matter as defined in Schedule I.
- (7) Goods imported by post.
- (8) Goods imported by and for the use of Consular Officers of the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba and the Argentine Republic.
- (9) Personal baggage of soldiers of the King's African Rifles.
- (10) Native foodstuffs.
- (11) Luggage, equipment and stores of the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and his Staff Officer when they are travelling on duty.
- (12) All disinfectants.
- (13) All gifts intended for the use of British troops on active service in the Protectorate.

4. In respect of all imports exempt from the payment of import duties, and of all goods in transit there shall be charged a registration fee of 6*d.* per package save as hereinafter provided. No registration fee shall be charged in respect of :—

- (1) Goods imported by and for the use of the Government of the Protectorate, and goods imported by the Governor for his private use.
- (2) Current coin of the realm.
- (3) Live stock.
- (4) Unmanufactured tobacco leaf as defined in Schedule I.
- (5) Goods in transit to and from North Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.
- (6) Goods imported by and for the use of Consular Officers of the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba, and the Argentine Republic.
- (7) Personal baggage of soldiers of the King's African Rifles.
- (8) Native foodstuffs.
- (9) Luggage, equipment and Stores of the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and his Staff Officer when they are travelling on duty.

- (10) All gifts intended for the use of British troops on Active Service in the Protectorate.

Fees paid for registration will not be deducted from the amount of import duty due when goods in transit fail to pass out of the Protectorate.

5. A fee of 2s. 6d. shall be charged for each re-importation certificate.

6. In addition to the ordinary import duty the following charges are prescribed:—

- (1) On each licence to import firearms and ammunition, 2s. 6d.
- (2) On each permit to remove alcoholic liquors from bond or King's Warehouse (for each consignment), 2s. 6d.

7. Rent in King's Warehouses:—

For each package per month or part thereof, 6d.

SCHEDULE III.

Customs and Transit Stations.

The following shall be customs and transit stations:

Port Herald, Chiromo, Chikwawa, Neno, Blantyre, Mlanje, Zomba, Chikala, Ncheu, Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Ngara, Lilongwe, Dowa, Dedza, Chintechi, Mzimba, Karonga, Fort Manning.

SCHEDULE IV.

Goods in Transit.

In respect of all goods in transit, not especially exempt, there shall be charged the following fees only:—

Road and river dues.	} As prescribed in Schedule II.
Wharfage dues.	
Registration fee.	
Duty on licence to import firearms and ammunition.	

APPENDIX E.

GAME LICENCES.

SCHEDULE I.

Animals not to be hunted, killed or captured by any person except under special licence:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Elephant (female or young). | 10. Marabout. |
| 2. Rhinoceros. | 11. Bee-eater. |
| 3. Giraffe. | 12. Raven. |
| 4. Mountain Zebra. | 13. Blue Jay. |
| 5. White Tailed Gnu. | 14. Kingfisher. |
| 6. Secretary Bird. | 15. Tumbler. |
| 7. Owl. | 16. Hornbill. |
| 8. Rhinoceros Bird. | 17. Any animal within a game reserve. |
| 9. Common Stork. | |

SCHEDULE II.

Animals the females of which are not to be hunted, killed or captured when accompanied by their young, and the young of which are not to be captured, except under special licence:—

1. Hippopotamus.
2. Zebra (other than Mountain Zebra).
3. Chevrotain (Dorcatherium).
4. All Antelopes and Gazelles mentioned in any Schedule.

SCHEDULE III.

Animals a limited number of which may be hunted, killed or captured under a Visitor's or Protectorate licence:—

	Number allowed.
1. Buffalo	6
2. Hippopotamus	4
3. Eland	6
4. Gnu, Wildebeest (except white-tailed species)...	6
5. Zebra (other than Mountain Zebra)	6
6. Antelopes and Gazelles:—	
CLASS A. Sable	6
Roan	6
Kudu	6
CLASS B. Any other species in all	30
7. Colobus and other Fur Monkeys	6
8. Aard Vark (Orycteropus)	2
9. Egret	10
10. Wart Hog	10

APPENDIX F.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

i. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report on First Year's Administration of British Central Africa. C. 7504, 1894.

Annual Reports on Trade and General Conditions, Nyasaland Protectorate, 185 to 1918.

Report of Operations against Slave Traders in British Central Africa. C. 7925, 1896.

Statistical Abstracts Colonial Possessions.

King's Regulations in the Nyasaland Protectorate, 1894 to 1912.

Postal Guide, Nyasaland Protectorate, 1913.

Nyasaland Gazette (published monthly at Zomba).

Handbook of Nyasaland, obtainable from Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4 (3s. 0d.).

ii. GENERAL PUBLICATIONS.

Nyasaland Times (published weekly at Blantyre).

"British Central Africa," by Sir H. H. Johnston, 1897.

"Adventures in Nyasaland," by L. Monteith-Fotheringham, 1891.

"Explorations in the Country West of Lake Nyasa." Journal, Royal Geographical Society, August, 1897.

"As Colonias Portuguezas," by E. J. de C. Vasconcellos, 1897.

"British South Africa Company Report," 1896-97.

"Africa." Vol. ii. South Africa, by A. H. Keane, 1895.

"Rise of our East African Empire." Vol. i., by F. D. Lugard.

"Nyasaland under the Foreign Office," by H. L. Duff.

"Natives of British Central Africa," by A. Werner.

"Health in Africa," by Dr. David Kerr-Cross. 1897.

iii. LANGUAGES.

Swahili.

Handbook of the Swahili Language, by Bishop Steere, revised and enlarged by A. C. Madan.

English-Swahili Dictionary, compiled for the use of the Universities Mission, British Central Africa.

Chi-Yao.

Yao Handbook and Grammar (Hetherwick).
English-Yao Vocabulary.

Chinyanja.

Dr. Hetherwick's Handbooks of Chinyanja (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).

Henry's Grammar, published by Fraser, Aberdeen.

Exercise Book (Woodward), Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Scott's Dictionary of Mang'anja.

Portions of the Bible and numerous school books in Yao and Chinyanja are published by the Missions to British Central Africa.



